

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 2022 as “National Stalking Awareness Month”;

(2) applauds the efforts of service providers for victims of stalking, police, prosecutors, national and community organizations, campuses, and private sector supporters to promote awareness of stalking;

(3) encourages policymakers, criminal justice officials, victim service and human service agencies, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations to increase awareness of stalking and continue to support the availability of services for victims of stalking; and

(4) urges national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, and the media to promote awareness of the crime of stalking through “National Stalking Awareness Month”.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 27—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT THAT IS ESSENTIAL TO A FREE SOCIETY AND PROTECTED FOR ALL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND RECOGNIZING THE 236TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE VIRGINIA STATUTE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 27

Whereas the democracy of the United States is rooted in the fundamental truth that all people are created equal, endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

Whereas the freedom of conscience was highly valued by—

(1) individuals seeking religious freedom who settled in the colonies in the United States;

(2) the founders of the United States; and

(3) Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in a letter to the Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New London, Connecticut, dated February 4, 1809, that “[n]o provision in our Constitution ought to be dearer to man than that which protects the rights of conscience against the enterprizes of the civil authority”;

Whereas the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was—

(1) drafted by Thomas Jefferson, who considered the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom to be one of his greatest achievements;

(2) enacted on January 16, 1786; and

(3) the forerunner to the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas section 2(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401(a)) states that—

(1) “[t]he right to freedom of religion undergirds the very origin and existence of the United States”; and

(2) religious freedom was established by the founders of the United States “in law, as

a fundamental right and as a pillar of our Nation”;

Whereas the role of religion in society and public life in the United States has a long and robust tradition;

Whereas individuals who have studied the democracy of the United States from an international perspective, such as Alexis de Tocqueville, have noted that religion plays a central role in preserving the Government of the United States because religion provides the moral base required for democracy to succeed;

Whereas, in *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, 134 S. Ct. 1811 (2014), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that “people of many faiths may be united in a community of tolerance and devotion”;

Whereas the principle of religious freedom “has guided our Nation forward”, as expressed by the 44th President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2011, and freedom of religion “is a universal human right to be protected here at home and across the globe”, as expressed by that President of the United States on Religious Freedom Day in 2013;

Whereas “[f]reedom of religion is a fundamental human right that must be upheld by every nation and guaranteed by every government”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1999;

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects—

(1) the right of individuals to freely express and act on the religious beliefs of those individuals; and

(2) individuals from coercion to profess or act on a religious belief to which those individuals do not adhere;

Whereas “our laws and institutions should not impede or hinder but rather should protect and preserve fundamental religious liberties”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in remarks accompanying the signing of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.);

Whereas, for countless people of the United States, faith is an integral part of every aspect of daily life and is not limited to the homes, houses of worship, or doctrinal creeds of those individuals;

Whereas “religious faith has inspired many of our fellow citizens to help build a better Nation” in which “people of faith continue to wage a determined campaign to meet needs and fight suffering”, as expressed by the 43rd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2003;

Whereas, “[f]rom its birth to this day, the United States has prized this legacy of religious freedom and honored this heritage by standing for religious freedom and offering refuge to those suffering religious persecution”, as noted in section 2(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401(a));

Whereas Thomas Jefferson wrote—

(1) in 1798 that each right encompassed in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is dependent on the other rights described in that Amendment, “thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press: insomuch, that whatever violated either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others”; and

(2) in 1822 that the constitutional freedom of religion is “the most inalienable and sacred of all human rights”;

Whereas religious freedom “has been integral to the preservation and development of the United States”, and “the free exercise of religion goes hand in hand with the preservation of our other rights”, as expressed by the

41st President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1993; and

Whereas we “continue to proclaim the fundamental right of all peoples to believe and worship according to their own conscience, to affirm their beliefs openly and freely, and to practice their faith without fear or intimidation”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1998: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) on Religious Freedom Day on January 16, 2022, honors the 236th anniversary of the enactment of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom; and

(2) affirms that—

(A) for individuals of any faith and individuals of no faith, religious freedom includes the right of an individual to live, work, associate, and worship in accordance with the beliefs of the individual;

(B) all people of the United States can be unified in supporting religious freedom, regardless of differing individual beliefs, because religious freedom is a fundamental human right; and

(C) “the American people will remain forever unshackled in matters of faith”, as expressed by the 44th President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2012.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4900. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to entities responsible for the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and their corporate officers and to apply congressional review under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act to the removal of sanctions relating to Nord Stream 2, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4901. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4902. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2471, to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4900. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to entities responsible for the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and their corporate officers and to apply congressional review under the Countering America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act to the removal of sanctions relating to Nord Stream 2, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . EXPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS TO NATO ALLIES.

Section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b(a)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting “(other than a country

that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization)" after "to a foreign country".

SA 4901. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to entities responsible for the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and their corporate officers and to apply congressional review under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act to the removal of sanctions relating to Nord Stream 2, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CANCELLATION OF REVOCATION OF PERMIT FOR KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE.

On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, section 6 of Executive Order 13990 (86 Fed. Reg. 7037; relating to protecting public health and the environment and restoring science to tackle the climate crisis) shall have no force or effect.

SA 4902. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2471, to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Haiti Development, Accountability, and Institutional Transparency Initiative Act".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to support the sustainable rebuilding and development of Haiti in a manner that—

- (1) recognizes Haitian independence, self-reliance, and sovereignty;
- (2) promotes efforts that are led by and support the people and Government of Haiti at all levels so that Haitians lead the course of reconstruction and development of Haiti;
- (3) contributes to international efforts to facilitate conditions for broad, inclusive, and sustained political dialogue among the different actors in Haiti to restore democratic legitimacy and institutions in Haiti;
- (4) builds the long-term capacity of the Government of Haiti, civil society, and the private sector to foster economic opportunities in Haiti;
- (5) fosters collaboration between the Haitian diaspora in the United States, including dual citizens of Haiti and the United States, and the Government of Haiti and the business community in Haiti;
- (6) supports anticorruption efforts, promotes press freedom, and addresses human rights concerns, including through the enforcement of sanctions imposed in accordance with the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) on individuals implicated in human rights violations and corruption;
- (7) respects and helps restore the natural resources of Haiti and strengthens community-level resilience to environmental and weather-related impacts;
- (8) promotes political stability through the holding of free, fair, transparent, and timely elections in accordance with democratic principles and the Constitution of Haiti;

(9) provides timely and comprehensive reporting on the goals and progress of the Government of Haiti and the United States Government, and transparent post-program evaluations and contracting data; and

(10) promotes the participation of Haitian women and youth in governmental and nongovernmental institutions and in economic development and governance assistance programs funded by the United States.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this Act, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

- (1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and
- (2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. STRENGTHENING HUMAN RIGHTS AND ANTICORRUPTION EFFORTS IN HAITI AND HOLDING PERPETRATORS OF THE LA SALINE MASSACRE ACCOUNTABLE.

(a) **PRIORITIZATION BY SECRETARY OF STATE.**—The Secretary of State shall prioritize the protection of human rights and anticorruption efforts in Haiti through the following methods:

- (1) Fostering strong relationships with independent civil society groups focused on monitoring corruption and human rights abuses and promoting democracy in Haiti.
- (2) Supporting the efforts of the Government of Haiti to identify persons involved in human rights violations and significant acts of corruption in Haiti, including public and private sector actors, and hold them accountable for their actions.
- (3) Addressing concerns of impunity for the alleged perpetrators of and the individuals who organized and planned the massacre in La Saline that took place on November 13, 2018.
- (4) Urging authorities to continue to investigate attacks in the neighborhoods of La Saline and Bel Air in 2018 and 2019 that left dozens dead in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

(b) **BRIEFING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the events that took place on November 13, 2018, in the neighborhood of La Saline, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and the aftermath of those events.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The briefing required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An examination of any links between the massacre in La Saline and mass protests that occurred concurrently in Haiti.

(B) An analysis of the reports on the massacre in La Saline authored by the United Nations, the European Union, and the Government of Haiti.

(C) A detailed description of all known perpetrators of and the individuals who organized and planned the massacre.

(D) An overview of efforts of the Government of Haiti to bring the perpetrators of and the individuals who organized and planned the massacre in La Saline to justice and to prevent other similar attacks.

(E) An assessment of the ensuing treatment and displacement of the survivors of the massacre in La Saline.

(3) **CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with nongovernmental organizations in Haiti and the United States.

SEC. 5. PROMOTING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND ASSEMBLY IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State shall prioritize the promotion of freedom of the press and freedom of assembly and the protection of jour-

nalists in Haiti through the following methods:

(1) Advocating to Haitian authorities for increased protection for journalists and the press and for the freedom to peacefully assemble or protest in Haiti.

(2) Collaborating with officials of the Government of Haiti and representatives of civil society to increase legal protections for journalists in Haiti.

(3) Supporting efforts to strengthen transparency in the public and private sectors in Haiti and access to information in Haiti.

(4) Using United States foreign assistance for programs to strengthen capacity for independent journalists and increase support for investigative journalism in Haiti.

SEC. 6. SUPPORTING POST-EARTHQUAKE, POST-HURRICANE, AND POST-COVID-19 RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI.

The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall prioritize post-earthquake, post-hurricane, and post-COVID-19 recovery and development efforts in Haiti through the following methods:

- (1) Collaborating with the Government of Haiti on a detailed and transparent development plan that includes clear objectives and benchmarks.
- (2) Building the capacity of Haitian-led public, private, and nongovernmental sector institutions in Haiti through post-earthquake and post-hurricane recovery and development planning.
- (3) Assessing the impact of the recovery efforts of the United States and the international community in Haiti since January 2010.
- (4) Supporting disaster resilience and reconstruction efforts.
- (5) Addressing the underlying causes of poverty and inequality.
- (6) Improving access to—
 - (A) health resources;
 - (B) public health technical assistance; and
 - (C) clean water, food, and shelter.
- (7) Assessing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on post-disaster recovery efforts and evaluating United States support needed to help with the pandemic response in Haiti.
- (8) Supporting—
 - (A) the export of additional United States-produced COVID-19 vaccine doses to Haiti; and
 - (B) the safe storage, transport, and end-to-end distribution of United States-produced COVID-19 vaccines throughout Haiti, in light of ongoing humanitarian access challenges presented by Haiti's security environment.

(9) Supporting—

- (A) the export of additional United States-produced COVID-19 vaccine doses to Haiti; and
- (B) the safe storage, transport, and end-to-end distribution of United States-produced COVID-19 vaccines throughout Haiti, in light of ongoing humanitarian access challenges presented by Haiti's security environment.

(10) Supporting—

- (A) the export of additional United States-produced COVID-19 vaccine doses to Haiti; and
- (B) the safe storage, transport, and end-to-end distribution of United States-produced COVID-19 vaccines throughout Haiti, in light of ongoing humanitarian access challenges presented by Haiti's security environment.

SEC. 7. REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS IN HAITI.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") and other relevant agencies and departments, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on developments in Haiti.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

- (1) A strategy for carrying out sections 4(a), 5, and 6, including established baselines, benchmarks, and indicators to measure outcomes and impact.
- (2) An assessment of major corruption committed among the public and private sectors in Haiti, including identification of any individual or entity that financed corruption activities, and all corruption prosecutions investigated by the judiciary of Haiti since January 2015.